



DEMONSTRATIONS, PROTEST AND CIVIL UNREST



Protesting police shootings, expressing outrage over a judicial verdict, or expressing passion on any political issue is a right guaranteed by the Constitution. However, protests get complicated when accompanied by or replaced with violence. Here are some things to keep in mind in responding to protests and civil unrest incidents.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media can serve as an intelligence tool to determine:

The type of protest

Violent vs. Peaceful Protest

Response required

BE PREPARED

Situations on the ground can change rapidly. Consider:

Are events planned or spontaneous?

Involve local, state and federal partners

Peaceful events can turn violent

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Special equipment may be necessary to respond to protests and demonstrations:

Busses for mass arrest transportation

Barricades and PA System(s)

Special munitions by trained officers

TRAINING

Training efforts before protest demonstrations can better prepare for an event. Consider:

Crisis Leadership & Decision Making

Bomb Threat Management Planning Course

Conduct mock exercises

FOR PLANNED EVENTS

Try to develop a working relationship

Develop agreements on locations and movements

Establish First Amendment Zones

It's important to try to meet with event planners in order to better understand one another

Identify critical facilities in protest areas to protect

Consider the likelihood of violence

Learn the history of protesting groups

There are a number of threat evaluations to consider in planning for and responding to protests

THREAT ASSESSMENT

KNOW APPLICABLE LAW AND FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS ISSUES

This infographic is based on the Legal & Liability Risk Management Institute's (LLRMI) **Demonstrations Mass Protests-Occupy Movement: The Interplay of First Amendment Rights with Fourth Amendment Protections** by Jack Ryan presented June 19, 2020. For questions and assistance on the LLRMI Bridge program or any training needs, please contact UCIP.